

Exhibitory Document No. 5449.

The eighth Section of this phase deals with treatment of prisoners of war and civilians in British North Borneo and Sarawak. One witness will be called and the remainder of the evidence will be documentary.

(A) Prosecution Document No. 5004 is an affidavit made by Naik Chandgi Ram of 2/15 Punjab Regiment. I tender the original for identification and marked excerpts thereof in evidence.

.....

The affiant was captured near Kuching on 27 Dec. 41. With a party of 212 other Indians he was held at Kuching for two months, Seria for a year and at Kuala Belat until at least June, 1945. At Kuching the Indians were made to work on the airstrip. At all camps they were badly beaten. Implements used included rifle butts, sticks, steel rods and boots. At Seria and Kuala Belat the sick were compelled to work and if too weak to do so were beaten. The deponent had his teeth knocked out and his collar bone broken as a result of one of these beatings. Others were beaten into unconsciousness and some died as a result of being beaten. Rations consisted of rice and occasionally vegetables but at Kuala Belat because of the refusal of the Indians to fight against the British the ration was reduced to a handful of rice a day. The deponent suffered from beri beri and malaria but was given no medicine or medical treatment by the Japs.

In one month 55 Indians died of starvation at Kuala Balat. About 13th or 14th June, 1945, the Indians were ordered, to fall in and were then bayoneted or beheaded by the Japanese. Affiant escaped this by hiding in the bushes. 130 Indians lost their lives at this camp including 65 killed by the Japanese.

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(b) Prosecution Document No. 5005 is an affidavit made by Mahomed of 2/15 Punjab Regiment. I tender the original for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

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This affidavit covers similar ground to that covered by the previous exhibit. In addition the deponent says that 27 prisoners died of disease and starvation at Seria Camp.

.....

(c) Prosecution Document No. 5003 is an affidavit made by Naik Partap Singh of 17 Field Company. I tender the original for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

The affiant states that he was captured at Singapore on 15th February, 1942. He was taken to Lutong Camp in Borneo in May, 1942. Prisoners were not given sufficient food to satisfy their hunger; they were not given any clothing. They were made to work and were beaten with sticks, steel bars and wire pliers. A number of Indians died at this camp, some from disease.

In May, 1943, with 70 other Indians he was taken to another camp about 9 miles away at Miri. Here the Japanese unsuccessfully endeavoured to make the Indians join the Indian National Army. The Indians were put to work loading and unloading ships for nine hours a day. They were beaten as before. On one occasion the deponent couldn't walk for a month as a result of a beating. He was sick with dysentery, beri beri and malaria but received no medicine other than a few pills. Food was insufficient.

On 23rd. June, 1945, he saw the beheaded bodies of five Indians in a stream. Their hands were tied behind their back. They had been alive a week before.

.....  
(d) Prosecution Document No. 5218A consists of two statements made by Japanese Sgt. Maj. SUGINO, Tswino formerly of Borneo P.W. Internment Unit but since executed. I tender this document for identification and marked excerpts in evidence.

.....  
The document shows that Sugino was ordered by Lt. Col. Suga to take a party of 157 European prisoners of war from Labuan to Kuching. He took charge of the party on 23 Jan. 45. On the way 7 Indian prisoners of war were added to the party. By 8th June, 1945, the remnants of the party were at Cape Lobang. Forty-eight only were alive, 115 having died of beri beri and malaria and 1 having been taken by the Kempei Tai. On 8th June, Sugino was told that a British fleet was approaching Borneo. Five hours later he marched his party out from the compound via a jungle track to Beam Road which they reached at midnight. On the following day another prisoner died of malaria and beri beri. Twenty of the prisoners were healthy and the remaining 27 were sick. Fifteen of the healthy prisoners were sent back to bring up stores. Sugino then burnt some documents. I will now read on from the marked excerpts starting on page                      line of the English version.

.....  
(e) My next document is Prosecution Document No. 5334. It is a report made by Captain M. J. Dickson of the British Army. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts thereof in evidence.

.....

The report states that on 9th/10th October, 1943. a revolt broke out in Jesselton, Borneo. About 40 Japanese were killed. The Japanese retaliated by sending over planes which bombed and machine gunned the villages north of Jesselton, razing to the ground every building in KOTA LELUD and causing much damage and loss of life in Tuaran, Menggatal, Inanam and the surrounding country. This suppressed the revolt.

To clear up the matter a number of Kempei Tai were drafted from Kuching to Jesselton. During the following months they established a reign of terror, arresting hundreds of men and women on suspicion and torturing them to extract information about the guerillas. Forced confessions were followed by mass executions. On one occasion admitted by the Japanese, 189 Chinese and others were executed. Several hundreds of others perished in prison from torture, starvation or disease.

The revolt was predominantly a Chinese affair. The Suluk people seem to have taken part in it only on the first night. The Suluks inhabit a number of small islands of the West Coast of North Borneo. I will now read paragraphs 4 to 10 of the report.

.....

(f) My next document is an affidavit made by Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassan of Inanam. It is Prosecution Document No. 5209. I tender it for identification and the extracts thereof in evidence.

.....

The affiant states -

- (1) that he and a number of Chinese were arrested, beaten and imprisoned without trial on the suspicion of having been concerned in Jesselton revolt;
- (2) that on first visit of Japanese to Mantawani Island one Suluk was killed by the Japs and 58 other were arrested, taken to Jesselton and imprisoned.

He describes their treatment as follows:-

"These Suluks were taken first to the K.T. office at Jesselton where they were each given a slip of paper with their name on. I was with them then. They were then taken to the prison. Every day after that, for a week or so, five or six K.T. came to the prison and took back a few Suluks to the office for questioning. I was sometimes used as an interpreter while the Suluks were being questioned. The K.T. used to ask them what they had done in the rising, whether they had attacked the Custom House or burnt the rubber. If the Suluk said 'No', he was beaten with a stick about 4 foot long, as thick as a police baton. They were beaten



all over the body. Some of them during the beatings admitted having done what the Japanese said they had done. I cannot tell whether they were true confessions or whether they only admitted the things because they were beaten so cruelly. There were no trials. Sometimes I saw Suluks tied and water poured down their throats till their stomach was full. Then the K.T. would jump on the man's stomach or kick it. I did not see any actually die during the torture but most of them were nearly dead when they were dragged away. Many of them died each day in prison as a result of these tortures. I never saw or heard of any medical treatment being given them in prison. All the food they got was a little sago. I don't know what was done with the bodies. I solemnly state that I personally witnessed Suluks being flogged and tortured by each one of the Kempei Tai whom I have named as going on the first trip to Lantanani. Other K.T. who had not been to the island also took part in these tortures; I don't know all their names. I do not know the names of any but a few of the Suluks. I saw Panglima Ali and O.T. Arsat flogged and tortured by Lukel. I saw Panglima Sibul flogged and tortured by Endo; I saw Tatung flogged and tortured by Sgt. Major Heyashi. I saw Kasuki flogged and tortured by Hassegawa. All these men died a few days after their beating in Jesselton prison. I have no doubt that their deaths were in each case due solely to the floggings they had received by the men named. They all seemed fit men before they were tortured. Inaba, Nukushina, Uchiyama, Kiuchi and Yamakata also beat severely in my presence Suluks who soon afterwards died, but I do not know the names of the Suluks they flogged."

- (3) that on a second visit to Lantanani the Japs took away six old men. Later they told him that they had killed them. On the following day the Japs. shot 6 men and 50 women and children on the edge of the jungle and later at a village tied up and shot 20 or 30 women and children.

.....

(g) Prosecution Document No. 5214 is an affidavit by Tong Ah Seong. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

The affidavit gives an account of the shooting of the 20 or 30 women or children on the second Japanese visit to Lantanani Islands. I will now read the excerpts from 3rd. paragraph on page 2.

.....

(h) Prosecution Document No. 5212 is an affidavit by Lagi bin Lindoman of Piasan. I tender the original for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

I will now read the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th paragraphs.

(i) Prosecution Document No. 5211 is an affidavit by SUJIANG, a Suluk woman of Dinawan Island. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts thereof in evidence.

.....

The affiant states that -

- (1) her husband and other men of Dinawan Island did not take part in Jesselton revolt;
- (2) after the revolt the Japanese came to Dinawan and arrested and took away 37 of the men, including her husband;
- (3) subsequently the Japanese deported 91 women and children from Dinawan Island to Gaya Island, where 27 died from starvation;
- (4) after the Japanese surrender she returned to Dinawan Island and there found 2 graves containing a number of decapitated bodies and 37 heads. She recognised one of these heads as being her husband.

(j) Prosecution Document No. 5208 is a statement by Lieutenant Nakata, Shinichi of Kempei Tai. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

The statement admits that the Japanese shot about 40 suluks on Dinawan Island about July 44, and that Colonel Iachiguchi was a spectator.

.....

(k) Prosecution Document No. 5213 affidavit of Lajun of Inanam Island. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

The affiant says that he was arrested after the rising and detained at Kempei Tai office Jesselton where he saw a large number of people beaten and tortured. Later he became a warder at the jail. I shall read excerpts from start of 5th paragraph

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(l) Prosecution Document No. 5420 is an affidavit by former Lieutenant Roderick Graham Wells of Australian Imperial Forces. I tender this document for identification and the marked excerpts thereof in evidence.

.....

He was at Sandakan, the same camp as W.O. Sticpewitch, until July, 1943. His evidence up to that time is corroborative of that of Sticpewitch. I will now read paragraphs 11, 12 and 13 of the Exhibit.

.....

(m) Prosecution Document No. 5396 is an affidavit by Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Weynton of the Australian Military Forces. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

His affidavit discloses that he also was at Sandakan until July, 1943. In the earlier paragraphs he deposes to the following relevant facts:-

- (1) that in September, 1942, the troops were compelled under threat of having their Commanding Officer shot, to sign an agreement not to escape;
- (2) that prisoners were compelled to engage in work having a direct connection with the war - the construction of an aerodrome.
- (3) that prisoners other than those working received a totally inadequate supply of food and that the sick received half rations, 5½ ounces of rice per day;
- (4) that prisoners were frequently beaten some being knocked unconscious. One man, Constable, was beaten for 16 hours, both his arms were broken and he died four days later as a result of this treatment.

I will now read paragraphs 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the exhibit.

.....

The affidavit goes on to say that Weynton was then taken to Kuching, tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, but he was never told what was the charge against him. His trial was similar to that of Lt. Wells which was described in the previous exhibit. He was then taken to Outram Road Gaol to serve his sentence.

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(n) Prosecution Document No. 5431 is an affidavit made by former Private Keith Botterill of 2/19 Australian Infantry Battalion. I tender this document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....



The affidavit discloses that Botterill was at Sandakan Camp from July, 1942, until February 1945. I will now read paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this exhibit.

.....

(o) My next document is a statement by Ishii, Fujio of the Suga Butai. It is Prosecution Document No. 5424. I tender this document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

I propose to read the marked excerpts from 1st. to 5th paragraph.

.....

(p) Prosecution Document No. 5423 is a statement made by three Chinese, Chen KAY, Chin Kin and LO TONG. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

I will now read this exhibit from the words "We all live" to the words "we then burned him immediately."

.....

(q) Prosecution Document No. 5421 is a statement by Sergeant HOSOTANI, Naoki of the Kempei Tai. I tender the document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

The first part of his statement deals with the killings referred to in the immediately preceding exhibit but as the remainder of the document refers to other killings I will read all of it.

.....

(r) Prosecution Document No. 5422 is a statement by Lieutenant Watanabe, Genjo of Suga Putai and Takakua Tai. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

This statement deals with the May, 1945 march from Sandakan to Ranau and the killing of the survivors. I shall read the whole of this statement.

.....

(s) Prosecution Document No. 5179 is affidavit of Lieutenant Stephen Victor Furt Day of British Army. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....

This and the two succeeding documents deal with the prisoner of war camp at Kuching. The affiant was sent to Kuching with

500 British troops in November or December, 1942. He says that in this camp for greeting a passing Indian prisoner he was beaten about the face with a hoe handle, knocked down a number of times and kicked in the lower regions and in the stomach whilst on the ground. He was then taken before Colonel Suga and sentenced to five days imprisonment in the cells. Numerous prisoners including the sick were beaten, knocked down and jumped on. This treatment frequently resulted in their being sent to hospital. Collective punishments were imposed. Thus the whole camp would be made to stand for two or three hours in the sun with their hands above their heads.

Food was poor. The staple diet was rice of which prisoners received 6.73 ounces daily. The Japanese guards on the other hand received ample fish, pork, fruit and rice. Prisoners had no medicines or medical supplies apart from those that Yamamoto the Japanese medical officer gave them in return for watches etc. Just prior to capitulation a lot of medical supplies were issued by Yamamoto.

Prisoners were compelled to do war work, such as Aerodrome construction and handling of bombs and ammunition.

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(4) Prosecution Document No. 5177 is an affidavit made by Lt-Col. Edmund Macarthur Sheppard of 2/10 Field Ambulance (A.I.F) for identification and the excerpts thereof in evidence.

.....

The affiant was a medical officer. He went to Kuching in November, 1942 and in June was transferred to camp hospital. (Attention is drawn to the fact that document says June, 1942, but this must be a misprint for 1943.) This hospital had to serve a population of 2000. It was most inadequate. There were hardly any medical or surgical supplies. In the dysentery hut 74 patients lay on the ground covered only by pieces of sacking. Deaths were caused by deficiency diseases. 580 died between 1st. January, 1945, and 31st. August, 1945. Beatings of prisoners took place at the rate of 10 a day. Japanese Doctor Yamamoto personally beat and kicked deponent and other medical officers including a woman medical officer. Propaganda photographs falsifying conditions were taken. Thus a load of bananas were brought into camp, photographed and then removed from the camp.

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(u) Prosecution Document No. 5451 is record of evidence given by Lt. Col. Neville Howard Morgan, Commanding Officer of 2/12 Aust. Field Ambulance. I tender this document for identification and the marked excerpts in evidence.

.....



Evidentiary Document No. 5449.

Page 9.

Of this Exhibit I will read the examination in chief.

.....

(v) Prosecution Document No. 5294 is an affidavit made by Lt.-Col. John Linton Treloar of Australian Military Forces, together with a number of photos. I tender it for identification and the marked excerpts therefrom in evidence.

.....

This document identifies the photos. Photos marked C to I refer to prisoners recovered from Ambon, the remainder to prisoners and others in Borneo.

This concludes the evidence on this section of the phase.

Ex 1654  
# 54449

6-4-49

ry Document

No. 1 *Protected Copy*

No. 1

コ、郡門、市、八項に英領北~~北~~ホルネオ及びサウワフニ於ケル慘  
虐及び市民ニ対スル待遇ヲ取扱ツテアリマス。一名證人  
ヲ口喚シ證據、殘リハ書類ヲ以テ提出致シマス。

(司) 檢察文書部五〇〇四號ハニ/15バンジャブ群隊、タイク。

4-11-15-5

ナイク・チャンギ・ラム Naik Chandgi Ram、宣撫員口述書  
デアリマス。私ハ原文ヲ検証、為シ、中、印、ツイタ名國  
所、抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

證人：一九四一年/昭和十六年/十二月二十七日/于Kuching/

ノ近クデ停<sup>上</sup>傍トナリマシタ。彼、三二人、他、印度人、

Figure 1: A diagram showing the relationship between the number of people (人数) and the number of days (日数). The diagram consists of two boxes connected by arrows. The left box contains the text "人数 = クチン = 1" and the right box contains "人数 = クチン = 1". Above the right box, there is a handwritten note: "Kuala Belat / 吉隆坡 / 吉隆坡 / 吉隆坡".

七一九五五号/昭和二十五年六月迄保留せしめたり。

クナデに印度人の飛行場を働かせた。スベテ、

收容計デ、彼等ハヒトク殺害サレマシタ。ソレニ使用

サレタ道具ハ小銃、台尻、棒、鉄棒又ヒ長靴等デアリマ

ハ。ヒールアップアラバクトデ、病人、強制的ニ動力

前記、陽子運動方程式を自己一致解法により、證人一致解法により

如果齒牙打落，頭骨骨折，及跌。

也。或者人事不省，以致行止或省，改行

德、富強、人民不窮 = 1  
1. 人民不窮 = 1

肥田水、肥料、肥料、肥料。

5449

ケレトモクアラ、ベラントデハ印度人が英國人と戦フ、ヲ  
拒絶シタガ為ニ配給ハ一日一握、米ニ減ラサレマシタ。  
證人ハ脚氣トマラリヤニ悩ミテ居マシタガ医サホモ  
治療モ日本人ニ依ラテハ弁ヘウシマセンデシタ。  
ニア、ベラントデハ一月ニ五十五人、印度人が餓死  
シマシタ。一九四五年、昭和二十年、六月、十三日カ十四日ニ印  
度人ハ整列スル様ニ命令サレシカウ日本人ニ依リ劍  
銃デ刺シ殺サレ又ハ首ヲ斬ラレマシタ。證人ハ數  
中ヘ隠シテコシタ逃ガレマシタ。日本人ニヨルハ五人、殺  
害ヲ含メテ一三人、印度人がコノ收容所デ死亡シ  
マシタ。

D) 檢察文書ヲモ。五號ハ、ス、15、ペンジャブ聯隊、  
マホメド / Mahomed /、宣誓口述書デアリマス。  
私ハ原文ヲ檢証、為印、ツイタ箇所、抜サテ証  
據トシテ提出致シマス。

NO. 2

コノ宣誓口述書ハ、前証據書類ガ報フタト同様、地  
域ヲ報フテ居リマス。コレニ加ヘテ證人ハ、一リア收容  
所ニ於テニ七人、俘虜ガ病氣ト飢餓ニヨリ死亡  
シタ事ヲ述ベテ居リマス。





Doc 5449

(d) 檢察文書第五三八号Aハ元ホルネオ俘虜收容部隊、日本  
曹長デ後ニ死刑ヲ執行サシタ杉野ツカノ/Tswino/一十ニタニ  
ツノ陳述ヨリ成ツテ居リマス。私ハコノ書類ヲ檢証ノ為印ノツキ箇  
所ノ抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

コノ書類ハ杉野ガスガ/Suga/中佐カラ一五七人歐洲人俘虜ノ  
一團ヲラダアン/Labuan/カリ、クチニニ連行スル様ニ命令サシタ  
ヲ證明シテ居リマス。彼ハ一九四五年/昭和三十年二月二十三日コ  
ノ團ノ係リトナリマシタ。途中七人、印度人俘虜ガコノ一團ニ加ヘシ  
マシタ。一九四五年六月八日迄ニハ、一團ノ生存者ハロバン岬/Cape  
Labang/ニ居リマシタ。一五名脚氣トマラリアデ死亡シ私憲兵隊ニ  
連行サシマシタ。デタツタ四人シカ生存者ハ居マシタ。六月八日杉野  
ハ英國艦隊ガホルネオニ近接シテ居ル事ヲ聞キマシタ。五時間後彼  
ハ團ヲ構内ヨリ出シテジャンブル路ヲ通りリム街/Riam Road/ニ行  
進セマシタ。彼等ハ真夜中ニ到着致シマシタ。ソノ翌日一人俘虜ガ  
マラリア脚氣ニ死亡シマシタ。三人ノ俘虜ハ健康デシタガ残り、一七人  
ハ病人デシタ。又夫ノ俘虜ノ中十五人が貯藏品ヲ取り返サシマシタ。ソカ  
ヲ杉野ハ書類ヲ焼却シマシタ。私ハ今ヨリ英文、二頁二十五行ヨリ始  
マル印ノツキ箇所ノ抜萃ヲ朗讀致シマス。

(e) 私ハ次ノ書類ハ檢察文書第五三三四号デアリマス。コノ英軍ハ、  
ディクソン/Dickson/ニヨリ報告書デアリマス。私ハコノ檢証ヲ為ソ中印  
ツキ箇所ノ抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。  
コノ報告書ハ一九四三年/昭和十八年十月九日、十日ニホルネオニ送レト  
Jesselton/ニ叛乱ガ発生シタ事ヲ述ベテ居リマス。

No. 4

Doc. 5449

約千人、日本人が殺せられた。日本軍、航空機を送り、  
ジセルトン、北部、村を爆撃し、機銃掃射し、又コタ、  
ベリョート/KOTA BELUD、地上、スベ、建物破壊し、トウア  
ン/Tueran、メンガタル/Menggatal、イナナム/Inanam  
及び周囲、地方は多大、損害と死傷者を吐かせた復讐を  
した。これに叛乱を鎮圧させた。

事件を解決せしめる為は多数、憲兵隊がノナンカラ、ジセル  
トンに派遣された。翌月彼等は恐怖政治を行ひ数  
百、男を嫌疑をかけ逮捕し、不正規兵を就いて、情報  
を引き出さうと、彼等を拷問にかけた。無理は自白を強  
要した後で大量死刑が執行された。日本側でも承認  
される通り一時は一八九人、支那人其、他が死刑に処せ  
られた。別五、六百人、者を監獄、中で拷問、飢  
餓又ハ病氣により死亡した。

叛乱の主として支那は関する事件で、サルク人最  
初、夜がけに参加した様で、サルク人の北ボルネオ、  
西海岸、数多、小島に住んで居る。私は今より、報告  
書、第四段より第十段まで朗讀致します。

No. 5

(子) 私、次、書類、イナナム、バチー・ビン・O.K.K.ハッサム  
/Bachee bin O.K.K. Hassam、宣誓口述書であります。  
私はこの検証、為し、中、抜萃を証拠として提出致し  
ます。



Doc. 5449

No. 6

該證人言依りて

(1) 證人多数を命令せしむるに、丁巳三月廿二日、板山に集まり、嫌疑連捕らひ打ち、審問は受て、投獄せしむ

(2) 日本人のうら MANHATTAN 島に最初に来る時、名をうける 丁巳三月廿二日、種種の日本人に殺害され、他の 名の連捕せられしに、丁巳三月廿二日、連とて行ひ、監禁せしむ

彼日本人、彼等と對し取扱方、最次、や述へて居りて

之等日本人、先に述べし、憲兵隊に連せられし、其處に、彼等

は、彼等と名を載り、紙の度々しむ。其時、彼等、諸居りて

彼等、いかに、監獄に連せられし、其後、毎日、週間程、同五、六名、憲兵に

續て、教名、いかに、訊問を、隊に連せられし、人の、訊問せし、問和

時、通譯とて、使はる、又て、憲兵の、何れ、尋て、事、彼等、取れ、け、爲

事、彼等、視て、暴行、若し、いかに、境部、三、就て、いかに、若し、いかに、

人、否と、答へ、彼、四、哭、信、警官、根、棒、佐、大、棒、打、サ、いかに、彼

等、身、体、中、打、サ、いかに、打、打、取、中、不、人、言、いかに、事、いかに、認、者、いかに、

其等、本、中、いかに、又、彼等、余、三、酷、打、サ、いかに、事、いかに、認、者、いかに、

解りて、裁、判、す、いかに、時、いかに、人、續、て、胃、袋、一、杯、に、水、を、飲、み、て、

ほ、いかに、見、事、いかに、憲兵、其、男、食、袋、一、杯、に、水、を、飲、み、て、

足、蹴、ス、いかに、拷問、取、中、不、人、言、いかに、事、いかに、認、者、いかに、

ある時、頻、死、状、態、に、いかに、毎、日、監獄、之、等、拷問、結果、死、者、多、し、いかに、

監獄に、彼等、監獄、を、いかに、事、いかに、事、いかに、事、いかに、事、いかに、事、いかに、

食物、僅、々、に、未、だ、に、死、体、を、如、何、處、理、せ、いかに、知、ら、せ、いかに、若、し、いかに、

憲兵、人、々、に、依、つ、て、鞭、を、打、タ、リ、拷問、せ、いかに、事、いかに、目、撃、せ、いかに、

事、事、嚴、肅、に、陳、述、せ、いかに、

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其、憲兵連、名前の最初「マ」ナニニ行ッタ時ニ擧ゲテアリ  
マ。島ニ行ッタ事ノナイ他、憲兵モ之等、拷問ニ加ハラモリマシタ。彼  
等全部名前に知リマセン。サル人モ少数ヲ除イテハ名前ヲ知リマセン。  
私ハバングリマ・アト・O.T.・ア・サットガムカオニ鞭デ打ツレ拷問サレタヲ  
見マシタ。私ハバングリマ・スィブルガ遠藤ニ鞭デ打ツレ拷問サレタヲ見  
マシタ。私ハタツウングガ林曹長ニ鞭デ打ツレ拷問サレタヲ見マシタ。私ハ  
マスガ長谷川ニ鞭デ打ツレ拷問サレタヲ見マシタ。之等、人々ハ皆毆打  
後數日デ「ジエルトン」デ死ニマシタ。彼等ガ死ンダ、ハ何ノ場合モ上記、  
人々カラ受ケタ鞭打ニシテ起因シタ事ハ疑ノ余地ガアリマセン。彼等ハ皆拷  
問ノ前ハ丈夫ナ人ニ見エマシタ。

稻葉、ヌクシガ、ウチャマ、キウチ、ヤマカタモ又私ノ面前デサル人ヲ亂打シマシタ。  
然レ彼等ガ鞭打マシタサル人ノ名前ハ知リマセン  
(5) 日本人ハ「マ」ナニ島第二回目、訪問、時ニ六人ノ名人ヲ連れてマシタ。後デ  
日本人ハ證人ニ老人ヲ殺害シタト語マシタ。翌日、日本人達、ジャングル  
ノ縁デ六人ノ男ト五十人ノ婦人達ヲ射殺シマシタ。マタ後デ村ニ於テ約二十  
名乃至三十名ノ婦女子ヲ縛リエケ射殺シマシタ。

(6) 檢察文書第五二四號「ハ」ト「グ」・「ア」・「シ」・「グ」/「TONG, AH.  
SEONG」ノ宣誓書デアリマス。此、文書ヲ檢證、爲ニ提出シ、中ノ  
印ノ附イタ箇所、抜等ヲ證據トシテ提出改メス。

No. 7

此、宣誓書ハ日本人ガ「マ」ナニ島ニ第二回目、訪問マシタ際ニ二十名  
乃至三十名ノ婦女子ヲ射殺シタソノ顛末ヲ述ベテ居リマス。

私ハ之ヨリ二頁、三番目ノ文節カラトリマシタ按萃ヲ朗讀  
致シマス。

(h) 檢察文書第五二二号ハピアサンバギ、ビン、リンドマンニ依ル  
宣誓書目デアリマス。私ハソノ原文ヲ檢證ノ為提出シソ  
ノ中、印ツイタ箇所ノ按萃ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

私ハ今ヨリ第三、四、五文節ヲ朗讀致シマス。

(i) 檢察文書第五二二号ハテイナワン／＼DINAWAN／＼島ノサル  
ノ婦人、スジャング／＼SUJIANG／＼ニ依ル宣誓書目デアリマス。  
私ハ此ノ文書ヲ檢證ノ為提出シ、ソノ中ノ印ノ附イタ箇所ノ按萃  
ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

證人ノ言依リマス

(1) 彼女ノ夫及ビテイナワン／＼DINAWAN／＼島ノ他男モ、ジエルトン、叛乱ニ  
参加シマセデシタ。

(2) 叛乱ノ後日本人ガテイナワン／＼DINAWAN／＼ニヤツテ末子彼女ノ  
夫ヲ含メ全部ヲ三十七名ノ男ヲ逮捕シ連レ去リマシタ。

(3) 日本人ハ次ニ九一名ノ婦女子ヲテイナワン／＼DINAWAN／＼島  
カラガヤ／＼GAYAN／＼島ニ追放シマシタ、其處ニ三十七名カ  
飢餓ノ為死セシマシタ。

(4) 日本人降服後彼女ハテイナワン／＼DINAWAN／＼ニ戻ツテ  
末子其處ニ決山ノ斬首サレタ身体ト三ノ首ヲ埋メテアル  
ニツノ墓ヲ見付ケマシタ。彼女ハ其等ノ首ノ一カ彼女ノ夫デア  
ル事ヲ認メマシタ。

(J) 檢察文書第五二八号ハ憲兵隊陸軍中尉中田新一ヨ  
ル陳述書ヲアリマス。私ハ此ノ文書ヲ檢證ノ為提出  
出シ、ソノ中ノ印ノ附イタ按萃ヲ証拠トシテ提出致シマス。



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該陳述書、日本人が一九四四年、昭和十九年七月頃、  
ワン／DINAWAN／島に於て約四十名、サウ人射  
撃シマフテ陸軍大佐グソノ目撃者タル事ヲ認メ居ス

(K) 檢察文書第五二二号、イナニ／INANANI／島  
／ラジニ／LAJINI／、宣誓書デアリマス。私、此、文  
書ヲ檢証、タメニ提出シ、中、印、附イ、箇所、  
抜萃ヲ證據トシ、提出致シマス

證人、迄、セ、述、テ居、マス。叛乱後、彼、逮捕サ  
レ、コエヤルトニ、憲兵隊事務所ニ拘留サレタリ。  
其處、テ、彼、更ニ多数、人々ガ毆打サレ、拷問セル  
ヲ見タリ。後、テ、彼、監獄、看守ニナリタリ。  
私、コレヨリ五番目、文節、初メカラ、抜萃ヲ朗讀  
致シマス。

(I) 檢察文書第五四二〇号、豪洲帝國軍、前中  
尉ロデリック、グラハム、ウェルズ／Roderick Gra  
ham Wells／ニ依ル宣誓書デアリマス。私、此、書類  
ヲ檢証、爲、シ、中、印、附イ、抜萃ヲ證據ト  
シ、提出致シマス。

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該陳述書、日本人が一九四四年、昭和十九年七月頃、  
ワン／DINAWAN／島に於て約四十名、サウ人ヲ射  
撃シ、マニア陸軍大佐がソノ目撃者たる事ヲ認メ居ラス

(K) 檢察文書第ニ二五号、イナニ／INANANI／島  
／ラニニ／LAJUN／、宣誓書アリマス、私、此、文  
書ヲ檢証、タメニ提出シ、中、印、附、イ、箇所、  
抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス

證人、迄、セ、述、テ居リマス、叛亂後、彼、逮捕  
／ロニエルト／、憲兵隊事務所ニ拘留セ、エ、タ、  
其處、彼、實ニ多數、人々が殴打サレ、拷問セル  
ヲ見、エ、タ、後、彼、監獄、看守ニナリ、エ、タ、  
私、コレヨリ五番目、文節、初メカラ、抜萃ヲ朗讀  
致シマス、

(I) 檢察文書第ニ四二〇号、濠洲帝國軍、前中  
尉ロデリック、グラハム、ウェルズ／Roderick Gra  
ham Wells／ニ依ル宣誓書アリマス、私、此、書類  
ヲ檢証、爲、シ、中、印、附、イ、箇所、  
抜萃ヲ證據ト  
ニテ提出致シマス。

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「合して居るにウエズ中尉、場合ト酷似して居ります。後  
彼、刑務服スル爲ニアウトワード・ゴール音読ニ進行せしむ。

(九) 檢察圖書類五四三二号ハ前第二、第十九濠洲  
兵大隊兵九十九ケイヌホテリルニヨル口共書デアリマス  
此、書類ヲ檢証、偽ニ又、拔萃、印、附、イ、ウ、國所  
証、濠書類トシテ提出致シマス。

此、口述書ニヨリ、本テニ、音讀、九四二年七月ヨリ、九四  
五年二月迄、廿、ガ、カ、ン、收、入、所、ニ、任、タ、リ、テ、リ、ム、ス。  
該、口、述、書、類、第、三、四、五、六、八、九、十、十、一、十、二、及、十、三、部、ヲ、朗、読  
致、ス。

(1) 次、書類、簿算、音訳、部隊、石井藤夫音訳ニ依  
陳述書デアリス、檢察団書類室、第九四二四号デアリス  
此書類ヲ檢査ノ爲ニ複写、印、附、ノ國所ヲ記  
據書類トシテ提出致シマス

附、各國所定第一部ヨリ第五部迄

11 (P) 檢察圖書類第五四二二号の左ニケイ、チ、キ、シ、及  
No. ロトニ音聲、三人ノ支那人ニヨル陳述書アリマス之  
ヲ檢証爲ニ又、按察一印、附イタリ國所ヲ誌

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據書類ト提出致ス

此書類ハ私達ハ皆同サダカニハ十五哩半、里程標  
ニ所ニハニテ居ルトイフ句カラ「私達ハ」ニテ彼ヲ  
直ニニ塊葬ニシトイフ句ニ朗読致ス。

(8) 檢察官書類第五四二号、憲兵隊員金樹音、軍  
曹陳述書アリ。此書類ヲ檢訖、又按察、  
印付、國所ヲ證據書類ト提出致ス。

彼陳述書最初、直前提出セル證據書類中ニ  
言及セリ、殺戮ニ関スル金樹音アリ。又按察、  
印付、國所ヲ證據書類ト提出致ス。

(9) 檢察官書類第五四二号、衛兵憲兵隊員高永貴、隊  
員渡辺、音、中尉陳述書アリ。之ヲ檢訖、又按  
察、印付、國所ヲ證據書類ト提出致ス。

此陳述書、九五年五月、サカカニ、ハ、ニ進  
主存者殺戮事件ニ関スルアリ。此書類全ヲ朗読  
致ス。

No. 12

(10) 檢察官書類第五九号、英國陸軍スエズ、  
音、中尉、金樹音アリ。之ヲ檢訖、又按察、印付、  
國所ヲ證據書類ト提出致ス。

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本書類以下、二ノ書類、リケン / KUCHING / 三於ケル信房巻  
所ニ関シ記述ス。供述者、一九四二年十一月、頃、五島、  
英國軍ト共ニリケンニ送ラレタ。彼、言フ所ニ、彼、此收養所  
ニ於テ、通行スル印度人、信房ニ對シ接接ヲナシタコトト爲  
敏ノ柄ヲ以テ頭ダツタリテ殺シ、殺シ倒サシ地ニ上ルンガ。下、  
ヤヤ冒、アタリテ、辱、打々又蹴ラレタ。彼、此カウ信房 / SUGA-  
音譯 / 大佐、前ニ引出サレテ五日間、監倉入リヲ宣告サレタ。  
多ク、信房、忠告者マカ打擲サレ、殺シ倒サレ、又ハトニ飛ビト  
サレタ。此等、行爲ヨリ入院ヲ要スニ至タコトモ辱、下ル。共同  
人、別ニ謀セリテ、收養所内金員ガ、二時間モ兩手ヲ頭ニ差シ  
テ、儘、尖天下ニ立タサルト云フ様ナコトモアリ。  
食物、粗悪デアリ。主食、米デ、信房一人ニ付毎日六、七、三、  
オニ食テタリ。一オ日本衛兵等、魚、豚肉、果實及米ヲ拘限  
シ食テ居タ。信房ニ藥劑又ハ醫療材料ト云フ。日本醫  
官、山本ト云フハ懷中時計ヲ、代價トシテ與ヘタモ、外ニナシ。  
投降直前、多量ノ醫療材料ハ此山本ニシテ配給サレタガ、  
信房達ハ飛行場、建設乃至爆彈、彈藥、取扱等、如キ軍  
事的作業ヲ爲スエタヲ強要サレタ。

No. 13

(七) 觀察書類、第五一七七號ハ、リケン 野戰衛生隊 (A. I. F.)  
エドモンド・マクアース・シエパード / EDMUND McARTHUR SHEPPARD /  
中佐ニヨリ爲サレタ供述書ニシテ、之ヲ檢証トシ、其、按、サ、  
証、按、トシテ提出スル。



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述者、軍医官アタタ。一九四二年十月中、~~クチン~~/KUCHING/  
ニ行キ、六月ニ至リテ收容所病院ニ轉ジタ（註、本文ニハ六月ト  
リテ一九四三年ノ如クナレ共、是ハ一九四三年六月、誤ナルベシ）此病  
院ハ二千名ノ收容者ヲ扱フベキモノデアッタガ、其施設ハ極メ  
不満足ナルモノデアッタ。医療又外科用資料トシテハ何等言  
フニ足ルベキモノナカッタ。赤痢病舎ニ於テハ七十名ノ患者ガ僅  
カニ麻袋ノ布片ヲ纏フテ地上ニ臥セシメラレテ居タ。栄養  
欠乏症ノ爲、死者ガ出タ。一九四五年/昭和二十年/一月一日ヨ  
リ、同年八月三十一日までニ五百八十名ガ死亡シタ。

俘虜ノ改行ハ毎日十件位、割合ニ行ヒタ。  
日本医師山本、自ラ多澄人其他、医官其内ニハ婦人衛生  
官ヲ含メラ改行シ又ハ足蹴ニカッタ。状況ヲ偽ル所、宣  
傳写真ガ撮影サタ。例ハバナ、一ヶ所ガ收容所ニ運ビ  
込メシ。写真眞々撮影シ而シテ收容所外ニ運ビ去ルルガ如キ也。

(U) 検査書類オ五四五二號ハ濠洲軍 2/12 野戦衛生隊  
指揮官ネビル・ハワード・モーガン中佐 / LT. COL. NEVILLE HOWARD  
MORGAN ニヨツテ契合シテ澄言ノ記録ニシテ、茲ニ之ヲ檢證トシ  
其標記セル部分ヲ抜萃シテ澄言トシテ抜出ス。

澄言書類オ五四四九號  
本澄言書類中ニ當間、本文ニ付テ朗讀セトスル。

(V) 検査書類オ五三九四號ハ濠洲陸軍中佐 ジョージ・リントン

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トレロー / JOHN LINTON TRELOAR / 此等文字は供託書  
ニシテ若干、字真分添付せしむ。  
余之ヲ檢證し、其標記セル摘萃ヲ證據トシテ提供す。

此書類、各字真ヲ識別スルモノニシテ、其、CヨリIヲ、  
標記アル字真ハ、アムボン / AMBON / ヲリ帰還セル俘虜ニ  
殘存モノハ、ボルネオ / BORNEO / ニ在ル俘虜其他、者、參  
照ニ供スルモノナリ。

以上ヲ以テ此部、局面ニ於ル舉證ヲ終了スル

(了)